Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1824. [NO. 368.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

Last Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the late concern of Barnum Beach & Co. are requested for the last time to call on either of the subscribers and make immediate payment. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

May 3, 1824. 61ep2 n.

For Sale, or Lease,

FOR sundry Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the Cape Fear side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriant rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass, which it is capable of being made rich meadow land by proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton and small grain of every kind, as the greater part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quality, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being rendered of great value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and timbered with the most valuable white and red oak, juniper, cedar pine and other valuable timber; all of the best superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, shingles, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. Scarcely is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West India Islands, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country or market, where lumber of every description and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On this tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of labor and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which have made a good deal of plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract. So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the proprietors should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former surveyor of the said county, and to the subscriber, or Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of state's office, in Raleigh, for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is enabled to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

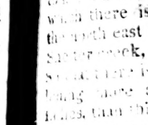
I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in a few years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or depredation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

NOTE.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 150,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 3 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

For Sale,



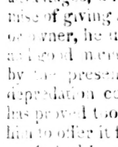
THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

Land for Sale.

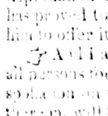
THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near [illegible] on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.



The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an extensive view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25, [illegible] tf.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 18[illegible]—*58

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - 6
Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.
Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred*.—His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*33

REMOVAL.

A. KIMBALL has removed from his former stand to the store on Person Street, occupied by Mr. A. G. Dea, where he offers at wholesale, the remainder of his Stock, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of almost every description, at prices unusually low, well worthy the attention of country dealers.

May 3, 1824. 2m69

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kilby, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf B. W. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, including the town of Fayetteville, and keeps his office upstairs in the brick house on Hay-street, immediately over the store of Mr. Angus Taylor. All persons using weights and measures, contrary to the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be prosecuted without favor or discrimination.

ISAAC NEWBERRY.

Fayetteville, 1st May, 1824.—3t67

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts, Levantine, Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Handboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains*.—56*

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824 56tf

REMOVAL.

L. R. Martense

HAS removed to the store, formerly occupied by Mr. Amos Kimball, north-east corner of Market square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of *DRY GOODS*, &c. at wholesale or retail.

62*

Received, by the last arrivals,

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House. Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For saleby J. HUSKE.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a deed of trust has been executed to John Crump, by Joel Estes, Eustes Hunt, Elisha W. Estes, and A. D. Murphey, for certain tracts of land, and a certain number of lots lying in the town of Henderson, Montgomery county, N. C. to secure the payment due on said lands and lots: I will offer for sale, on the eighth of July next, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, the said tracts of land and said lots, for ready money, to the highest bidder, viz: one tract of land on Pee Dee River, containing about 315 acres; another adjoining the town of Henderson, of about 50 acres; and 33 lots in said town of Henderson, excepting, however, one tenth part of said property, which is not to be sold.

JOHN CRUMP, *Trustee.*

Montgomery County, N.C.
May 25, 1824. 3t67

State of North-Carolina, Sc.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1824.

John Armstrong and others *vs.* George T. Hearsay and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald and Daniel M'Rae, of the defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Raleigh Register, for the said George T. Hearsay, William Cameron, Angus M'Gilvray, Alexander M'Gilvray, John M'Donald, and Daniel M'Rae, to appear on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants' Bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them respectively, and heard ex parte. JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

6t69

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4*d.* 4½*d.* 5*d* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* 20*d.* 24*d.* Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,

6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and 20*d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824.—32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor, Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes, } Domestic.
3-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and [illegible]wed, Swiss, Mull and Book, Do plain do do, Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum. } WINES.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. *vs.* Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

It appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Cornelius J. Tooker *vs.* David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

It appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
5 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & M'Millan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 14, 1824.—58

A comfortable dwelling-house on Green street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested, by the last Will and Testament of Mr. Gabriel Dubrutz, deceased, I shall offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, (and continue the sale from day to day, if necessary,) a large quantity of excellent Leather, consisting of sole, skirting, harness, and upper leather; about fifty cords tan-bark, all the working tools and implements necessary for the tanning business; also, two excellent marble slabs, for dressing leather on. Likewise will be sold, or rented, the Tan-Yard lately occupied by the said deceased, and which is as well calculated for carrying on the tanning business as any in the state, having every necessary out-houses, a good two story currying shop, bark mill, &c. with a commodious lot attached thereto, containing about two acres of ground. Also will be sold or rented a two story brick house on the west side of Green-street, in excellent repair, calculated for a store and dwelling.

Any further particulars may be had by inquiring of Mr. John Crusoe or Mr. Charles B. Jones, Fayetteville, who are duly authorised to transact the business for me.

Terms of sale, all sums under $10, cash. For the perishable property, all sums over $10, six months' credit; purchasers giving notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville.

On the tan-yard and brick house a credit of eighteen, twelve, and eighteen months will be given; purchasers complying with the above terms.

DEBORAH DUBRUTZ, *Executrix.*

Fayetteville, June 11, 1824.—5t71

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement twice a week, until the day of sale, and forward their account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formerly executed a power to Cornelius Dowd, senior, of Moore county, vesting him with certain trusts and authorities which power was tested by Atlas Jones, Esquire, subscribing witness: I therefore hereby give general notice, that I have since revoked said power, and do hereby revoke the same, with all the power and authority which, by virtue of said power, was given the said Cornelius Dowd.

The 12th day of June, 1824.

AUGUSTUS BENTON.

3t69

NOTICE.

AT the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county June Term, 1824, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Mary Bunce, deceased, and gives notice to all those who are indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same; and all those who have claims against the said deceased, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

JAMES BUNCE, *Admr.*

Fayetteville, June 15, 1824.—3t69

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose, no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in this place by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county N. C. which course it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse, and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1824.—64*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly be cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, tetula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true *Rob. syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Hemorragie Composition*, a sure cure, in a short time, for that disease which is deep in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Cubebs, do, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the worst disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, he had an article to prevent any injury whatever. Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot's [illegible] names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——35tf

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office

MR JEFFERSON AND MR. ADAMS.

Our readers will, generally, recollect the amiable, kind, and characteristic letter from Mr. Jefferson to the elder Mr. Adams, on the subject of the Cunningham Correspondence. The subjoined letter, to which that letter was in reply, has just been published in the Boston Patriot, with a view to refute a suggestion, which, it seems, had been made, that the letter of Mr. Jefferson was the fruit of a solicitation, or suggestion, at least, on the part of Mr. Adams. Mr. Jefferson's letter, replying to this and beginning "I do not write with the ease which your letter of Sept. 18 supposes," &c. was dated Oct. 12, 1823.—*Nat. Intell.*

Letter from President ADAMS *to President* JEFFERSON.

DEAR SIR: With much pleasure I have heard read the sure words of prophecy, in your letter of September 4th. It is melancholy to contemplate the cruel wars, desolations of countries, and oceans of blood, which must occur before rational principles and rational systems of government, can prevail and be established; but, as these are inevitable, we must content ourselves with the consolations which you, from sound and sure reasons, so clearly suggest. These hopes are as well founded as our fears of the contrary evils. On the whole, the prospect is cheering.

I have lately undertaken to read Algernon Sidney, on Government. There is a great difference in reading a book at four-and-twenty, and at eighty-eight. As often as I have read it, and fumbled it over, it now excites fresh admiration, that this work has excited so little interest in the literary world. As splendid an edition of it as the *art of printing* can produce, as well for the intrinsic merit of the work, as for the proof it brings, of the bitter sufferings of the advocates of liberty, from that time to this, and to show the slow progress of moral, philosophical, political illumination in the world, ought to be *now* published in America.

It is true, that Mr. Jay, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Johnson contributed to retard many vigorous measures, and particularly the vote of Independence, until he (Mr. Jay) left Congress; but I have reason to think he would have concurred in that vote, when it was taken, if he had been there. His absence was accidental; Congress, on the 15th May preceding, as I remember, had recommended to all the States, to abolish all authority, under the Crown, and institute and organize a new Government, under the authority of *the People*. Mr. Jay had promoted this resolution in New-York, by advising them to call a Convention to frame a new Constitution. He had been chosen a member of that Convention, and called home by his constituents to assist in it; and as *Duane* told me, he had gone home, with my letter to Wythe in his pocket, for his model and foundation; and the same Duane, after the Constitution appeared, asked me if it was not sufficiently conformable to my letter to Wythe? I answered him, I believed it would do very well. Mr. Jay was immediately appointed Chief Justice of the State, and ob'iged to enter, immediately, on the duties of his office, which occasioned his detention from Congress, afterwards. But I have no doubt, had he been in Congress at the time, *he would have subscribed to the Declaration of Indedendence*. He would have been neither recalled by his constituents, nor have left Congress himself, like Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Willing, Gov. Livingston, and several others.

As you write so easy,* and so well, I pray you to write me often as possible, for nothing revives my spirits so much as your letters, except the society of my son and his family, who are now happily with me, after an absence of two years.

I am, sir, with sentiments of affection and respect, your ancient friend and servant, JOHN ADAMS.

President JEFFERSON.

P. S. Warmly as I feel for the Spanish Patriots, I fear the most sensible men among them have little confidence in their Constitution, which it appears to me is modelled upon that in France of the year 1789, in which the Sovereignty in a single Assembly was every thing, and the Executive nothing. The Spaniards have adopted all this, with the singular addition, that the members of the Cortes can serve only two years! What rational being can have any well-grounded confidence in such a Constitution?

*To this passage Mr. Jefferson refers in the commencement of his letter.

MR JEFFERSON

Among the great and revered men of our times, none have been more liberally calumniated that the venerable author of the Declaration of Independence. As the founder of a National Party, which has grown up with the prosperity, power and renown of the country, and which he has lived to see attain a just weight in the public councils, and to be advocated by a large majority of a free people, he was the object of the early and unconditional abuse of the federalists. Time, however, and a life of patriotism, of dignified retirement, and of unsullied honor and integrity, have corrected these things; and at this day, few persons can be found so mistaken as to feel harshly towards him, or so rash as to express such felings if they entertain them. His name, along with those of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, MADISON, and a numerous company of the republic, is associated, in the minds of the men of the present age, with all that is worthy of esteem and veneration. It is a source of pride to those who were the early and have been the constant advocates of the political principles of Mr. Jefferson and of the Democratic Party, to witness this general approbation of his conduct and [illegible] or is it the less a source of gratification, because they discover in this sentiment a determination to preserve, from the present encroachments of the *Opposition* and the *No-Party* men, the Party which he assisted in establishing and building up. The following is among the concurrent confessions of the times.

From Coleman's Evening Post.

It is due to truth and candour to acknowledge that we have been among those who endeavored to throw ridicule and contempt upon Mr. Jefferson's project of providing national dry docks for the preservation of our navy when not in actual service. We are now convinced, from the work before us, that with this subject we were entirely unacquainted, and that in coupling dry docks with salt mountains, *we run into a mischievous mistake:* It only remains for us to *confess and retract* the error, which we now hasten to do.

PANEGYRIC ON AMERICA.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

It is very agreeable to an American ear, to listen to such a tribute as the following on the Institutions of this Country, from an intelligent writer. It is a tribute not so much to ourselves, as to the cause of Liberty itself.

More of our readers have heard, than have seen the "Lectures on Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural History of Man, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, (in London) by W. Lawrence, F. R. S. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College," &c. &c. This work contains many free sentiments on the subject of politics and religion—in consequence of which, it was not permitted to have a free circulation, and the Lecturer himself, we believe, lost his Professorship. The Lectures are marked not only by great boldness, but vigor of thought—and the writer ranks as one of the first Anatomists in Great Britain.

The Introductory Lecture is devoted to the Modern History and Progress of Comparative Anatomy. After sketching most of the celebrated Anatomists of the age, he comes to Cuvier and Blainville, who has succeeded the former in his lecturers at the Jardin des Plantes. He then breaks out, at the close of his Lecture, into the following strain.

"It is perhaps yet too soon to determine how these and similar pursuits may be influenced by the recent political changes in France. Hitherto, however, science has not partaken in the triumph of legitimacy.

"LE SUR, the fellow-traveller of *Peron*, who had long promised a natural history of the medusæ, to be illustrated by those inimitable delineations which he brought back from their voyage of discovery to the austral regions, has found himself unable to complete this undertaking, and is gone, with many others, to the new world. If we cannot repress a sigh when we see men of peaceful pursuits thus torn from their native soil and driven into foreign climes, let us rejoice not only for them, but for all mankind, that such an asylum for the victims of power and oppression exists; that there is, not a spot, but a vast region of the earth, lavishly endowed with nature's fairest gifts, and exhibiting at the same time the grand and animating spectacle of a country sacred to civil liberty; where man may walk erect in the conscious dignity of independence, that

'Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye,'

and enjoy full freedom of word and action, without permission of those combinations or conspiracies of the mighty, which threaten to convert Europe into one great state prison. The numerons people, whose happiness and tranquility are so effectually secured by the simple forms of a free government, are the growth of yesterday—at the same rate of progress, they may reach, in our lives, as gigantic a superiority over the worn-out despotisms of the old world, as the physical features of America, her colossal mountains, her mighty rivers, her forests, and her lakes, exhibit in comparison with those of Europe."

British Navy and Ship Building.—The London Monthly Magazine for May, received by Wilder and Campbell, contains an article from John Burridge, on "Naval Dry Rot," in which we find a statement that will astonish every one. It is asserted that *all the British Navy has been consumed since the peace, except seventy-one ships*, or, in other words, that nine hundred and sixty-nine vessels were broken up, sold, condemned. &c. between 1814 and 1820.

The same writer observes that the decline of British ship-building is monstrously alarming. In the year 1818, he states, there were 1059 ships built, of 104,366 tons and in 1822, only 723 ships built, of 62,534 tons—not much above one-half the tonnage actually built four years before. The number of merchantmen and tonnage employed, however, is about the same as it was four years ago, which proves that ship-building in the colonies must have been greatly extended.—*New York Statesman.*

Many persons are surprised at the quantity of business which is often transacted in the few last days of a session of Congress, and suppose, on that account, that members are chargeable with hasty legislation. It may be so, in some instances—but, in at least nineteen cases out of twenty, the subjects have been fully matured and their merits are known—and so, when there is no time for talking, a great deal of business is done in a short period, because the facts have been ascertained, and little more is required than the act of the house to establish them. It is, generally speaking, impossible that private bills can be otherwise adjusted than by the several committees, and it is seldom that their reports are reversed. If every thing of this sort was to be *discussed*, a *perpetual* session could not dispose of the business of the nation.

[*Niles' Register.*

ENGLISH AND ASHANTEES.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Charles Irlet, dated, Christiansburg, (Gold Coast,) Oct. 5th, 1823.

"At present there is no trade here, the English colony being at war with a great nation, in the interior, called "Ashantee," and preventing every kind of intercourse between them and other settlements, viz. the Dutch and Danish: this war originated in the murder of an English soldier, and has now lasted 14 months, the English being too weak to go into the interior, and the Ashantees too much afraid of "big guns" to come to the sea coast. However, British sovereigns, alias guineas, having brought about a powerful coalition of petty kings, the Ashantees will soon feel that their own gold dust gains power after being coined, and many will be reduced into dust, by the power of that very gold which their industry has drawn from dust, and to which their country, Guinea, has given its name. I went, about 3 months ago, with the English, on an expedition into the interior, against a King, which we call here "Grand Dæ," but his Highness, after making every preparation for an attack, found it most prudent to come into the camp (the Anglo-African camp,) and to swear with all his nobility, that he would be an Ally to England; this ceremony was very interesting to me, and I took pleasure in receiving the oaths from them, which they made with the most extravagant gesticulation, and all the animation of maniacs, flourishing their swords, as if they were going to kill all their enemies. Travelling in the interior, is very unpleasant and fatiguing, *the whole country is one continued forest, in the midst of which, the towns lare cut out, and communicate with each other by narrow foot paths.*

It is true that by being thus protected from the sun, one may travel in the day and rest at night, while on the coast one must travel by night and rest by day. The Gold Coast extends about 300 miles along the sea, containing about 25 castles or forts, *the greater part of which are abandoned since the abolition of the slave trade*, or only guarded by one or two men, only 4 English, 3 Dutch, and 1 Danish fort having a governor. The articles the natives usually offer for sale are, Ivory, Gold, Palm Oil, and camwood, for which they receive Indian and European goods; they are very good accountants, calculating with small stones, or from memory; they can count as high as thousand times thousand, or a million.

Women are slaves to their husbands, who, in fact, have to buy them from their mothers at a price proportionate to their means. Their money consists in small shells (cowries) of which 2000 are about equal to a dollar, and is current many hundred miles in the interior, increasing in value by travelling. The year of the negroes begins after the rainy season, about the end of August, at which time they make great noise with their drums and kettles, and dance in honor of their Fitishes or Spirits. August and September are the most unhealthy months, the weather is damp and hazy, and very unpleasant; from October to May hot and clear, but then the rain begins, and May, June and July are the rainy season, or winter. In December the *Harmattan wind blows, bringing the sand of the desert, which penetrates every where, and this wind is so dry, that all the wood cracks, and persons of weak lungs, find great difficulty to breathe; even glass has been known to break from the effects of this wind.*

V. E.

From the Goshen N. Y. Patriot, June 14.

Lightning.—On Monday afternoon last, the lightning struck in three different places in Newburgh; viz. the house of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Mr. Seymour, and of Mr. McLean,—the injury was trifling, excepting to Mr. Johnson's house, which sustained very considerable damage. A black girl was somewhat injured in Mr. McLean's house, but was likely to recover. Mr. Seymour's house has a Lightning Rod, which the lightning passed down, and by some unacountable means entered the house, but did no damage worth naming.

On Wednesday afternoon, a man by the name of Benjamin Wells, a cooper, was killed by lightning as he was preparing staves under a tree in Sugar Loaf. The only wound perceptible, was a little broken skin on the breast.

THE RUNAWAYS.

The four Runawavs, (of whom notice has been taken in this paper) having been turned over to the authorities of the neighboring State, and removed from the custody of the Jailor of Petersburg, were on Monday last safely lodged in the Jail of Gates County, N. C.—where they await their doom. We understand that the reward offered for their apprehension, amounting altogether to the handsome sum of *twelve hundred Dollars*, was promptly paid down and divided among those entitled to receive it.

Mangle Wurtzle, or Root of Scarcity.

This plant which is of so much importance to the Southern States, I can scarcely see any where. Col. Vines has raised better than twenty tons on the acre, and one acre is as good as twenty acres of corn for fattening hogs. Time of sowing April or May. It can be sown or planted like cotton in drills, wide enough to admit the plough to run between the rows; the crop may be tended with a hoe like potatoes, or cotton. The seed should be soaked in rain water before sown. Animals of every kind, horses excepted, eat the leaves and roots with avidity. Hogs devour it not less eagerly than corn. They are excellent for cows that give milk, as their butter and milk is of the best flavor. One acre tended with the same care as cotton, on rich soil, will produce as much as twenty acres of corn for stock.

[*Georgia Journal.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1824.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The national character is certainly elevated, if we can judge, as we ought to judge from a multitude of facts like the following: "The Greek Chronicle, published in Missolonghi, has for its motto, a sentence taken from the works of Franklin." We do well when the fame of our country, of our excellent political institutions, and our eminent men, extends to some of the remotest and darkest corners of the earth. The U.S. of America are in truth a light to the nations; and ought for this as well as for other reasons, to maintain an exalted character.

Our reputation is high, and our pecuniary affairs in a satisfactory train. The bank stock of the U. S. is at 22½ per cent. above par at the north. The loan of five millions for the commission upon the Spanish treaty which has just closed its sittings, has been obtained of the U. S. bank at 4½ per cent. 225,000. The annual dividend which the government, as a partner in the bank, will receive upon its own loan, amounting to more than 50,000, leaves less than 175,000 dollars, or 3½ per cent. to be paid for the loan.

Our commercial intercourse becomes more and more promising. By a new regulation of the king of Sweden, American vessels sailing direct from this country to the Swedish West Indies, will pay no higher duties than Swedish vessels bound from Sweden. If Swedish vessels will take cargoes from the U. States to the S. W. Indies, they are to receive a bounty of 20 per cent. Experiments which promise the highest success, lead to the belief that cotton and leather, two of our staples, will be applied to new uses so as to improve the market for those articles. Leather has been made use of instead of copper to sheathe vessels; cotton is made into blankets and sails.—The editor of the Gazette, at Darien, in Ga. says he has sailed on board Portuguese, Spanish, Maltese, Sicilian and Greek vessels, which had cotton sails, lasting longer than two of canvass. There is also a new suggestion relative to the growth of cotton. A Mr. Pomeroy has a scheme to prevent the rot in cotton, which we hope will prove successful. With an instrument called the decorticator, he thinks a common laborer can in a day secure an acre or more from its ravages.

Our literary institutions also appear to be in a thriving condition. The Western College in North-Carolina is to be established in Mecklenburg county, and perhaps in the town of Charlotte, under favorable auspices. The Trustees of Washington College in Conn. have concluded on the Seymour Place, in West and Buckingham streets, Hartford, as a proper scite for the institution. West street is to take the name of Washington; Yale College is to erect a new chapel the present season. Professor Everett, late of the North American Review, and now of the Annual Register, is to deliver an oration on the 25th of August, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard; and Dr. Percival, of the U. S. Military Academy, a poem. Noah Webster and son were to embark for France in the Havre Packet, with an intention to publish in England the Dictionary, about which he has been for 20 years engaged. He goes to France to procure the means of completing one division of his work; his plan is said to be new, and to embrace an analysis of twenty-six different languages. We have been told that he has regarded the investigation of four or five words as a sufficient task for a day. We have also to announce, that Dr. Mason has resigned the Presidency of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, and that he was succeeded on the 8th inst. by Alexander McClellan, formerly Professor of Belles Lettres in the same institution. On the whole, we do not believe the European colleges are on a much better footing. They may carry their students into higher branches, but perhaps not more useful, for we have more students in this country in proportion to the number of inhabitants. There are now 4484 students at the colleges in England, and Massachusetts alone had 518 in the colleges last autumn.

In religion and morals, there is after all much cause for thankfulness and congratulation. There are above 6000 clergymen, who exercise a more salutary influence than is generally known in Europe; and in most instances, the press in this country is found to aid the cause of virtue and religion. Who can tell how beneficial the influence of a thousand articles like the following, which circulate through our papers: "Art thou desirous of a kingdom, says the philosopher, I will presently show thee one. *Rule wisely over thyself.*" In the management of paupers, new and useful plans are introduced, which will aid in the suppression of indolence and vice. From Massachusetts, we are assured that the Poor-house in Salem is a source of income to the amount of 1300 dollars a year; and the establishment in Quincy is still more productive in proportion to the number of its paupers. To prevent the disinterment of the dead, *an evil which seems to increase, if not to originate, with the medical colleges*, a law has just passed in Conneeticut to punish plunderers of graves with fine and imprisonment in New Gate. Ten thousand dollars have been raised by subscription in New Hampshire for the education of pious youth at Dartmouth College.

In New Hampshire, the choice of an U.S. Senator is postponed to the session in Nov. The republican members of the legislature, in a meeting for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, gave Mr. Adams 161 votes, Mr. Crawford, four, and Mr. Jackson, one. We have now *proof enough* to satisfy those who are slow to believe of the sentiments of three of the New England states, viz: Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. All these states vote by general ticket; and as the business is left with the people, these states will give undivided votes, and do their best to keep the election of President from the House of Representatives.

The resolve for a general ticket passed the Senate of Massachusetts, 18 to 17, and has been approved by the Governor. The bill relative to the Amherst Institution was discussed in the House on the 8th 9th and 10th. On the 9th a committee was appointed to investigate what appears to have been an artifice of some person in favor of the Institution; for by the agency of some one the argument of solicitor Gen. Davis, in behalf of the petitioners, was folded with the report of the joint committee, and distributed to the members. On Thursday, a motion was made and carried, 101 to 89, to refer the whole subject to a committee of five members, who are to sit during the recess, and have power to send for persons and papers. This committee was instructed to make more close inquiries, and institute a stricter examination of the points in dispute, than has hitherto been made. Messrs. Phelps, of Hadley, Sprague, of Salem, Lincoln, of Worcester, Webster, of Boston, and Smith, of Milton, constitute this committee.

A resolve respecting the boundary line between Connecticut and Massachusetts, passed; and another requesting the Governor and Council to make arrangements for the reception of the Marquis La Fayette and to draw on the State Treasury for the expenses incurred. The legislature were to adjourn on Saturday, the 12th.

We observe that North-Carolina is disposed of by some persons without much ceremony. We are sure that these people are too fast. Those who reside in the state ought to know as much of its wishes as other men. *The vote of this state is the property of no man or set of men other than a majority of its citizens.* The people of the state are not to be bought and sold; they are not to be struck off to the highest bidder; nor to be delivered over bound hand and foot to any one who may happen to be nominated by a fourth of the members of Congress.

It is very far from certain that we are now chained to the car of Virginia, or that we shall follow in her wake. Virginia has had her race of great men, and they have ruled and exercised their influence; but their public life is nearly over, and we must now trust to ourselves. It is thought we shall be able to go alone. At any rate, it is certain, that Mr. Crawford cannot command the vote of North-Carolina. We do not believe he will receive one vote in ten in this state, and we have formed our opinion from a careful examination of the facts and evidence to which we have access. Among other things, we may say, about three of the papers in the state are opposed to the caucus, and of the numerous expressions of public sentiment at courts and musters, we think of only three or four favorable to Mr. Crawford.

The political strength of this state is adverse to that gentleman, and the reason is plain. Were there no other objection, the unpopularity of the caucus hangs about him like a mill-stone. A revolution on this subject has begun, and revolutions do not go backwards; for some are always ready to side with the strongest, and well the ranks of a victorious party.

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... new principle engrafted into the politi-
...eed of this people. *Every kind of cau-*
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...blic will; for no government can be in-
...ited or continued in existence without
... shadow of a support from the people.
...With respect to the Presidency, we are
...nfident that there is far more unanimity
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...e of the candidates would probably re-
...ive a majority in as many as 18 or 20 dif-
...ent states. *All will undoubtedly be right in*
...end; but there is certainly at present
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...his business.

We are loth to believe that some are so
...d and shallow as they would appear to
...from their observations; but something
...st surely be allowed for the usual influ-
...ce of human wishes upon human judg-
...nt. The friends of the candidates as
...ll as other men are liable to be led astray
...their calculations by a desire of the elec-
...on of their favorites; while those who have
...ood back so much from the controversy as
...to care less for particular men than for the
...country, see these things more clearly.

We repeat in substance. The opposers of the caucus in this state stand on high and commanding ground: and with a proper disposition of their forces, will not meet with any thing like a formidable opposition.

We do not know that there is any cause for alarm, but we think there is some for watchfulness; as we learn on the best authority that two managers of the caucus, Messrs. Van Buren, of New-York, and Dickinson, of New-Jersey, are making a tour in Virginia. They are said to be now at Monticello, and soon may be in Richmond. Politicians of their description must not expect to traverse the country at this crisis without suspicion, or indeed without injury to themselves and their cause.—It is the height of folly.

The North-Carolina 74, at Norfolk, is to be equipped for immediate service; and will be ready in 90 days. She is to bear the pendant of Commodore Rogers, the oldest officer in our navy, and is probably to be dispatched for the Marquis La Fayette.

The Committee of Arrangements in this town, have made preparation to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence on Saturday, the 3d of July. Friends in the country are invited to attend.

There was an examination in the Academy on Monday and Tuesday of the present week. The students, we understand, acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Trustees and visitors.

In justice to Mrs. Green, who favored the citizens of Fayetteville with a concert at Mason Hall, it becomes us to state that a more satisfactory entertainment for the admirers of music, could not be desired. Her superior skill combined with the great taste she displayed in the selection of her pieces, seem not only to have exhibited in its most captivating attire, the charms of that beautiful accomplishment, but also proves her truly deserving of that exalted name, which she has hitherto borne as a vocalist.

The unusual vigour and impressive harmony of her vocal powers, can rarely be transcended. We hope that the excellent attainments of this lady, will receive the countenance and aid of the liberal inhabitants of any towns she may visit on her tour to the South.

[COMMUNICATED.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The annual commencement of this University, took place on Thursday, the 10th inst. The public examination of the students of the three lower classes was begun on Friday, the 28th ult. and concluded on the 9th instant; the examination of the Senior Class being directed by the laws of the University to be finished one month before the day of Commencement.

On the evenings of the 7th and 8th inst. the 1st and 2d division of competitors in declamation, appointed by the faculty of the University, delivered selected Orations in Person Hall.

On the evening preceding commencement the persons appointed by the two literary societies of the University, as representatives of their respective bodies in declamation, also delivered orations selected for the occasion.

The following is a scheme of the exercises of commencement:

MORNING.

1. Introductory prayer.
2. Salutatory oration in Latin; by Edward D. Sill.
3. The oration on Mathematics; by Thomas Lewis.
4. Discussion on the question—Whether the United States should assist the South American States against Spain and the Holy Alliance? by Bromfield L. Ridley.
5. Oration on the character of the North American Indians; by James H. Norwood.
6. Discussion on the question—Whether modern Greece, if emancipated from the Turkish power, will ever attain the eminence of ancient Greece? by Daniel B. Baker.
7. Oration on the perpetuity of the government of the United States; by Henry E. Coleman.
8. Oration on the influence of the French Revolution on the cause of liberty; by Benj. B. Blume.

AFTERNOON.

1. The oration on Classical Literature; by Wm. A. Graham.
2. Oration on the effects which have been produced by the Art of Printing; by Augustus Moore.
3. Discussion on the question—Whether a professorship of law should be established in this University? by James W. Bryan.
4. Oration on the Mahometan religion; by Thomas Bond.
5. Oration on the political character of the French; by David Outlaw.
6. Oration on American Literature; by John W. Norwood.
7. Discussion on the question—Whether the American Colonization Society should receive public patronage? by Robert H. Booth.
8. Valedictory oration; by Matthias E. Manly.
9. Report of the public examination.
10. Degrees conferred.
11. Presidential address.
12. Prayer.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen:

John Allison, Benj. H. Alston, Willis W. Alston, Daniel B. Baker, Benj. B. Blume, Thomas Bond, Robert H. Booth, John Bragg, James W. Bryan, Henry E. Coleman, Armand J. De Rossett, Thomas Dews, Richard L. Fearn, Irving J. Frierson, William N. Gibson, William A Graham, Robert Hall, Hardy Holmes, Wm. F. Lyttle, Matthias E. Manly, Augustus Moore, James H. Norwood, John W. Norwood, David Outlaw, Bromfield F. Ridley, David M. Sanders, Edward D. Sims, Wm. A. Taylor, Wm. H. Thompson, Wm. J. Smith, John L. Wright.—34.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following persons, alumni of the University:

Byron S. Croom, Nathaniel W. Harris, Pleasant Henderson, Anderson Mitchell, Edward G. Pasteur, Joseph H. Saunders.

Francis L. Hawks, Esq. an alumnus of this University, who had been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in Yale College was admitted, also ad eundem, in this University.

We publish this day two advertisements of the Engineer Department, under the act of the 24th of May, 1824, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. We are gratified at this early and prompt attention on the part of the Executive to this great national object, and feel confident that the measures proposed are admirably calculated to carry into successful operation the views of Congress. In addition to the important measure of offering a premium for the best means of freeing the navigation of the Mississippi from the obstacles which endanger and impede it, the Secretary of War has directed circulars to be addressed to all the captains of steam boats which navigate the Ohio and the Mississippi, requesting the aid of their experience, as to the best mode of removing the sawyers, planters, or snags, in those noble rivers. We shall insert a copy of the circular in our next. The Secretary, however, has adopted measures not less prompt to carry into effect the other provisions of the act—we mean that of removing the sand bars in the Ohio. Major Long, of the Topographical Engineers, well known to the public as an enterprising and scientific traveller, has received orders forthwith to proceed to the Ohio, and to make an experiment, as contemplated by the act, on one of the bars. We hope he may be successful; but we have our fears that the experiment will not wholly succeed, as experience seems to prove, that the effect of a removal of obstacles of that kind is to impair the navigation, either above or below the point improved. Besides these measures, effective means have been adopted to carry into operation the act of the last session, directing the surveys for the purpose of constructing roads and canals. A board of Engineers has been constituted, consisting of General Bernard, Col. Totten, and Mr. John L. Sullivan; to which will be attached, Dr. Howard, of Baltimore, Mr. Schriver, of Pennsylvania, Capt. Poussin, of the Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Courtenay and Dutton, of the Corps of Engineers.

The President has determined, first, to survey the route from the Potomac to the Ohio, and thence to Lake Erie, in order to ascertain the practicability of canal communication between these important points, under the belief that no object in the whole range of defence, commerce, and intercourse, is of greater importance to the nation.

The Board set out from this city this morning, for the execution of their important duty, with the exception of Col. Totten, who will join them on the route. There will be placed under the orders of the Board, four Topographical Brigades, each consisting of six topographers, or surveyors—the first to be commanded by Major Abert, the second by Capt. M'Neil, the third by Mr. Schriver, and the fourth not yet designated, for the purpose of making a minute and full survey of the route.

These effective measures will ascertain, before the next meeting of Congress, the practicability of water communication between the Chesapeake and Lake Erie, by the way of the Potomac. We trust that the most sanguine expectations of its friends will be realized; and we feel a perfect conviction that no measure of the kind can be of greater importance to the nation. Of its beneficial effect upon this district, we need not say a word, as the most careless observer must be struck with their importance.

The Board, we understand, after they have explored the route, are to meet the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, to aid them in making a reconnoissance between that place and Philadelphia.

Washington Republican inst.

From the Philad National Gazette.

Mr. JAMES PAUL COBBETT, student of Lincoln's Inn, London, and the son of the far-famed William Cobbett, made, last autumn, an excursion into France on horseback, and has published an account of it in a duodecimo of 200 pages, under the title "*A Ride of Eight Hundred Miles in France*, containing a Sketch of the Face of the Country, of its Rural Economy, Prices of Land, Provisions &c." The author displays a shrewdness like that which characterises his father, and has represented with much apparent fairness and fidelity what he saw in his ride, the mode of which was favorable to minute survey and enquiry. We shall follow him through some of his memoranda, as we have read his little book with interest.

The first circumstance which strikes *us*, who recollect the extreme difficulty and trouble of passing and re-passing between England and France during the reign of Napoleon, is the facility and rapidity with which Mr. J. P. Cobbett and his horse were transported from Dover to Calais. The passage is effected in the steam packets, in a shorter time and with more comfort, than if the two sides of the channel were connected by a bridge. At Calais every thing is done for the traveller by agents, at a small cost.

When Mr. C. entered the public dining room of the hotel in that town, he found an extraordinary entertainment.

"*At the head of the table there stood a shabby looking fellow, tightly buttoned up in an old surtout coat, with a black sleek head and a face as black, who, when first I went into the room, was whistling. I soon perceived that this was intended as an amusement for the company, which it certainly might be for a little while to any body; for such was this person's excellence in his way, that before I had been five minutes in his company, he reminded me, I thought, of almost every creature that can make a noise. His talent appeared to consist wholly of mimickry. He prefaced each part of his performance by a speech in explanation of the subject that was to follow. The nightingale, the thrush, the cuckoo, the sucking pig, every thing, indeed, he imitated with astonishing correctness; but when he came to the* frog, *it was so palpable his* chief d'œuvre, *that I could not help departing from that gravity which, out of reverence for French politeness, I had managed to preserve throughout the rest of his imitations.*"

Every thing was dear at Calais comparatively, owing to the number of English arriving and departing.

Soon after setting out for Calais, our equestrian encountered a French public coach, or *Diligence* as it is called. His description of this conveyance is graphic and applicable to nearly all of them.

"*The cavalcade altogether was the most uncouth thing of the kind I had ever seen. I was obliged to retreat before it for some distance, on account of the fear manifested by the horse. I stopped and let it pass.—One of my outriders gave my nag a cut with his whip in going by, and I did not expect any salutation more polite from the barbarous appearance of the whole concern, and especially from the manner in which the horses were driven along, which was, by the bawling of the riders and the cracking of their whips in such a manner as almost to stun one. There were* five *horses to the vehicle, which looked as cumbersome as those things in which they carry wild beasts in England, and certainly less handsome, if beauty may be considered in such a case.—The driver rode on one of the wheel-horses, which were two abreast of each other; the three others being all abreast before. The drivers and the out-riders wore boots, which admit of no comparison with any thing that I ever saw before with the name of* boots.—*Take off the foot, which was twice as big as feet generally are.—the boot is a* long fire bucket. *The hat worn by the wearers of these boots is of the old French fashion; that is to say inclining in its shape toward a* pyramid. *The brim of the hat is remarkably small, and from under the hind part of this hangs* a pig-tail, *which in respect to its size, needs no alteration to make it correspond with the boots. A great part of the* powder *belonging to the pig-tail serves, as the rider bumps upon his saddle, to variegate his* skeleton jacket, *which was in this case of a blue color, with* red collar and red *cuffs, and of so very scanty a fashion that it appeared* much too small *for the wearer.*"

Mr. Cobbett at once observed, as every traveller in France does, that the women in that country transact every kind of business, and do every kind of work. He was much scandalized in seeing them, in several parts, spreading manure on the lands with their hands, and carrying that article upon their backs in baskets into the fields, besides performing the most laborious field and household drudgery, ploughing, threshing grain, &c. He could not reconcile the labors and appearance of the female rustics with the reputation of the French for politeness and gallantry towards the softer sex.

"These women," he remarks, "are round shouldered; they walk with a step as heavy as that of the most awkward of our plough-boys; their faces are very much sun burned, and their features are so hard that they scarcely *look like women*, the *muscular* form of their bare and brown arms, in particular, shews that the oppressive sway to which they are obliged to submit, is such as effectually to degrade them. I ought not to pass over this subject, without doing justice to the Americans among whom I lately resided, and who are a very great evidence of the truth of the assertion, that, in proportion as men are really brave, they are tender of imposing laborious degrading duties upon women."

In another place, Mr. Cobbett, referring both to town and country, observes—

"The French are universally spoken of as a gay and lively people. In this respect I cannot help observing a great difference between the men and women of France.—Frenchmen are certainly more gay than Englishmen, but I have been surprised to see the countenances of the women, in this country, so serious, so full of anxiety and care. The truth, however, is, as I have pretty well exemplified already, that "*Madame*," has more work to do than *Monsieur's* reputation for gallantry would induce one to suppose. In all sorts of shop-keeping in France, it is the women who attend to business, and the men have comparatively not much to do with it. The keeping of accounts even, is the task of the tradesman's wife or of his daughter. The selling of goods in the shops is principally done by women: the labour, in short, of the whole concern is performed by "Madames" and it is natural enough to ask what Monsieur himself is about? a question which may be too often determined by looking into the coffee-house, where the trifling amusements of billiards, cards and dominos are everlastingly kept alive.

These strictures are not in the main unjust. Our traveller has not indeed, made the due allowance for ancient custom, and the active, bustling character of the women, which has contributed to bring them into the ocupations that they seem to engross. The master of the shop, in Paris at least, generally makes the out door contracts and purchases.

As to diet, Mr. Cobbett was struck with the contrariety between facts, and the reputation of the French. They are famed for eating a great deal of vegetable, and but little of animal food. He noted the reverse almost every where, at the two meals of dinner and supper. The breakfast *a la fourchettee* has been more common in France than in Great Britain.

"At Chateaureux," says Mr. C. "I had some coffee for breakfast, but the landlord of the Inn and his family who had their breakfast about the same time, ate *soup* and drank *red-wine*. Not only did they eat *soup*, but in the soup there was cabbage: *boiled cabbage* for breakfast! I do not see, however, why this cabbage-soup, which had plenty of bread in it, and the wine, should not be a thousand times better for breakfast than the *cold potatoes* and the tea, which are now so fashionable amongst the common people in England."

Comparing the price of living in lodgings in the French provincial towns, and in England and America, Mr. Cobbett calculates that for fare and entertainment as good as the French, nearly three times as much is paid in England, and that all things considered, France is nearly two thirds cheaper than the United States. He took New-York, however, for his standard as to American charges.

DIED,

At Queensdale, in Robeson county, on Monday night last, Col. *James M'Queen*, a gentleman of great worth and respectability.

SALES AT AUCTION,

On Monday, July 5th,

At the store of J. J. Diossy, his entire stock in trade, consisting of

Groceries, Dry Goods,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Crockery, Glass & Stone Ware.

The above Goods will be sold without reserve, on a credit for approved notes at Bank.

At the same time will be sold a good Saddle Horse, and Milch Cow, and sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

2w WILLKINGS & CO.

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMSON, STUART, BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67 f

Coppersmith's Business

STILL carried on by the subscriber, at his old stand on Hay-street. He has on hand 50 Stills, of various sizes, Hatter's Kettles, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. Job work done with dispatch. He has just received from New-York a new supply of Copper and other articles in this line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to responsible persons. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Cooking Stoves, and House do.
Dagon Ploughs.

June 21, 1824.—8t75

Hillsborough Academy.

THE next Session will commence on the third Monday in June.—Students are prepared at this Institution, for the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the University. The various branches of a complete English Education are also taught here.

JOHN ROGERS, *Prin.*

Hillsborough, N. C. May 31, 1824.—2t68

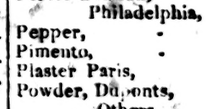
PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	Quality rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,	gallon	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do	50	55
Peach,	do.	55	60
Bacon,	lb.	8½	9
Beeswax,	do.	31	32
Butter,	do	10	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	25	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	22	23
2d & 3d qual.	do	20	22
Candles, Mould,	do	12	12½
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	14	15½
Corn,	bushel	42	45
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	6	
Superfine,	do	4 25	50
Fish, Herrings	do	3 00	
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	gross	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	6	7
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	7	8
Logwood	100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses,	gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	7	7 50
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon	90	1 00
Pork	barrel	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	30
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	42½	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	3
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	9 50	10 50
Common,	do	8 50	9
Loaf,	lb.	17	18
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	80	85
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do	70	80
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	8
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	17
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	6	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb	3	3 75
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	15 00	16 00
Verdigris,	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	80	
Whiskey,	gallon	30	33
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Just received and for sale, several neat light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

June, 1824.—67tf C. & P. MALLETT.

Tallow Wanted.

A FEW thousand pounds wanted, for which cash and a fair price, will be paid, by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

For sale, as above,

100 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
20 do. Bar Soap.

Fayetteville, 17th June, 1824.—6t72

Selling out at Cost

THE subscriber being about to close his business invites the public to call at his store, where bargains may be had worthy of their attention.

A few pounds of the best Old Virginia Tobacco remaining on hand; which will be sold low.

JOHN J. DIOSSY.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1824.—3t69

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to avail himself of the legal and equitable rights in certain lands lying in the counties of Cumberland, Person and Robeson, of the state of North Carolina, and against certain Bond, which Lands and Bond were given by him to Richard S. Hackley, or his Attorney in fact Thomas Strode, on a purchase of Florida Land, which said Hackley sets up a title,—takes this public method of cautioning all fair dealers, who it may concern, against trading or negotiating in any way, for the said Lands and Bond, as he is determined to maintain and defend his said rights in opposition to the claims of the said Hackley, or any other person claiming under him or any of his agents, attorneys or factors.

DAVID H...

Fayetteville, 3t70

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from my employment, on the 2... inst. *Joseph Powel*, an indented apprentice to the carriage making business. He is about 1... old, well grown, and fair complexion. This is to caution the public against employing or harboring him in any way, as the law will be enforced against either. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Raleigh, without charges or expenses paid for the same. THOS. C...

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1824.—3t71

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby warns the public not to shall not pay a note for $100, given by him to Thomas Evans, under date of Jan. 1st, 18... Alexander M'Kay, the administrator of the estate of Mr. Evans, declines a settlement with me, all persons will do well to abstain from the purchase of said note. ARCHIBALD M'D...

Fayetteville, April 1, 1824.—3t62

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

MR. BINGHAM: Please to publish the following from the pen of MARSHAL CARTER, Esq. and gratify one who has just taken leave of his native valley.

MY NATIVE VALLEY.

TUNE—ROY'S WIFE.

Farewell, my native valley;
Farewell, my native valley.

Sweet scenes of love and peace, adieu,
For I must leave my native valley!
No more on Clesson's banks shall I
In pensive autumn evenings rambling,
Mark in the pools, the inverted sky,
Or moonbeams in the swift stream trembling.
Farewell, &c.

No more when winter's wild winds rage,
And round the hills their forces rally,
Shall I in harmless sports engage,
Snug in some cottage of the valley.
Farewell, &c.

When Spring the air with fragrance fills,
The landscape gay with flowers adorning,
No longer shall I climb those hills,
To meet the bright ey'd rosy morning.
Farewell, &c.

When Summer all its fragrance pours,
A listless languour round diffusing,
No longer shall I spend my hours
In yon sweet grove supinely musing.
Farewell, &c.

But *most of all*, it pains my heart
To leave the friends I love so dearly,
From all I've ever known to part—
This blow—stern fate—I feel severely.
Farewell, &c.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

[*On the necessity of forming our own opinions.*—There is much good sense in the extract given below, and we would particularly recommend it to the attention of that class of persons,—which by the by embraces no inconsiderable portion of the community,) who, without taking the trouble of forming an opinion for themselves, adopt the sentiments of those around them, however absurd and ridiculous they may be,—sentiments which on a moment's reflection, would be rejected with disdain. Of all the idle and indolent, those who are too lazy to think for themselves, are the most to be pitied.

[ED. VT. GAZ.

"Let him, who surrendering the dignity of his nature, is wholly guided by the opinions of others, reflect for a moment, how seldom he obtains the real sentiments of those to whom he applies for assistance; how often they are disguised by interest, distorted by prejudice, or guided by flattery;—that some will withhold their advice from a diffidence of their own ability, and others from the fear of giving offence; that some will palliate the vices, and extenuate the follies, of which they know themselves to be guilty; that some will cherish the vanity which is so grateful to their own hearts, and others argue in defence of errors, into which they themselves have been betrayed.

"Admitting their sincerity, let them reflect, that some may be biased by a fondness for their own opinions, some more in want themselves of a guide than able to direct others, and all, like himself, actuated by the passions, and liable to the frailties of human nature.

"With so many difficulties to encounter, in a game, where the chances are so evidently against him, it is almost impossible that he should succeed.—I admit, that in confirming the first principles of morality, in estimating the beauty of truth, and the solid worth of integrity, the decisions of mankind are seldom or never wrong;—but in the common transactions of life, in matters of apparently minor importance, but on which our happiness or misery chiefly depends, public opinion veers with every breeze of fashion. He whose whole attention is directed towards it will find his eyes scarcely ever fixed for a moment. He will be distracted by the vain attempt to follow the motions of an object, so changeful in its nature, and depending on such an infinite variety of circumstances.

"How different is the situation of him who fairly concludes that the faculty of reason was not given him in vain! He feels that he is something more than a mere machine; that he is a being who has a part to perform, and an account to render, in which the world has no concern. His only care is to satisfy his own mind. Having done that, he trusts with confidence to the sure effects of good intentions, conscientiously performed. Should the world withhold applaud, he rejoices at the triumph of virtue, and is stimulated to future exertions by the public confirmation of his rectitude. Should the world censure, he feels the loss of that respect which is so gratifying to every one;—but he knows too well the doubtful nature of the opinion of mankind, and the degree of estimation which he ought to hold, ever to sacrifice, for its attainment, the secret approbation of a self-approving conscience.

"Such a man appears to be like an upright judge in his tribunal. He is addressed on one side by the specious arguments of interest; and the voice of flattery, in soothing accents, calls upon him from the other. Doubts are started and positions advanced, to entangle and to mislead his judgment; and the passions successively throw in their claims to be heard. He bears with the importunities which he cannot resist, and looks with compassion on the weakness which employs so many vain stratagems to seduce him from his duty. But he attends only to the evidence of truth, and decides by the laws of right and wrong, written on the heart; indifferent as to applause or censure, when his integrity is concerned, and assured, that according to the purity of his motives, and the rectitude of his conduct in this life, his own case will be decided by the *Supreme Judge of All*, in that which is to come."

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

In our country, the highest man is not *above* the people; the humblest is not *below* the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are wealthy to-day, pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property is thus divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can, without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time, under our statute of descents and distributions, and only true and legitimate law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and deligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing like waves of the sea—one wave rises, and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss, and is seen no more. Another arises, and having reached its destined limits, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies gently on the shore. The richest man among us may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child, with scarcely clothes enough to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government; and the poor man, while he rocks his infant on his knees, may justly indulge the consolation, that if he possess talents and virtue, there is no office beyond the reach of his honorable ambition.

[Judge STORY.

NAPOLEON'S LEGAL VIEWS.

The Emperor dwelt on the evils arising from law-suits, which he said, were an absolute leprosy,—a social cancer. "My Code (said he) had singularly diminished law-suits, by placing numerous causes within the decision of every individual; but there still remained much for the legislator to accomplish. Not that he could hope to prevent men from quarrelling—that they have done in all ages—but he might have prevented a third party from living upon the quarrels of the two others, and even stiring up disputes to promote their own interests. It was therefore my intention to establish the rule, that lawyers should never receive fees except when they gained causes. Thus what litigations would have been prevented! On the first examination of a cause, a lawyer would have rejected it, had it been at all doubtful. There would have been little fear that a man, living by his labour, would have undertaken to conduct a law-suit from mere motives of vanity; and if he had, he would himself have been the only sufferer in case of failure."

HEAT AND LIGHT.

The number of the Boston Journal just published, contains a notice of Count Rumford's donation to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, made in the year 1796. The donation consisted of five thousand dollars United States three per cent. stock, the income of which was directed to be granted every two years as *a premium to the author of the most important discovery, or useful improvement on the heat or light*, that shall be made public in any part of the continent of America during the preceding two years. The Academy has repeatedly announced the fact, that it was ready to award the premium to any person who should show that he was entitled to it, on the terms of the donation, but no discovery or improvement of the kind described, has ever been brought to the notice of the Academy, which they have considered entitled to the premium. The interest has therefore from time to time been added to the principal, which at this time consists of $7361 19 in six per cent. stocks, and $7050 in 7 per cents. The income on the whole sum, for two years constitutes the premium now offered. A period of two years will expire at the quarterly meeting of the Academy, which will be held on the 25th inst. at which time they will be ready to award the premium to any person who shall appear to be entitled to it.

Boston D. Adv.

It is a fault to speak any thing unnecessarily to the disadvantage of others? We have only to put ourselves in their places, to feel how we should like such liberties to be taken with our character; that consideration would set the matter always in a just light.

Circulation of Air in Rooms.—To render the circulation of air sensible, let the air of a room be heated by a strong fire; whilst the air of a contiguous room is cold, then let the door between these two rooms be opened, in which case the hot air of one room, being lighter, will pass through the upper part of the opening of the door into the cold room; and on the contrary, the cold air of the other room being heavier, will pass into the former through the lower part of the opening; accordingly, it will be found, that applying a lighted candle at the top, the middle, and at the lower part of the opening between the rooms, a strong current of air will appear to pass from the hot into the cold room near the top; a contrary current of air will appear to pass from the latter into the former near the lower part, whilst in the middle there is little or no motion at all, as may be clearly perceived by the direction of the flame of the candle. It is for the same reason that when the fire is lighted in a chimney, a strong current of air is occasioned to enter the room, which may be felt by applying the hand to the key-hole, or other such small openings, if the doors and windows are shut; for the air over the fire being heated, becomes lighter, and ascends into the chimney; consequently, other colder air must supply its place, which forces its way through all the small openings. Were a room with a fire in it to be perfectly closed, excepting the chimney, the air in it would soon become unwholesome for respiration, and the fire would be soon extinguished. Hence it appears, that those persons mistake, who expect to keep the air of a room sweet and wholesome, especially for invalids, by accurately stopping all the small apertures that admit fresh air. When the current of air that enters into a room falls immediately upon the persons who sit in the room, then it may be offensive, especially to delicate constitutions. In that case, such opening should be closed, but at the same time another should be made in a more convenient part; for a circulation of air, particularly in rooms where a fire is kept, is not only salutary, and useful, but is absolutely necessary.

Change of the seat of cold during frost.—It is both clearly proved, and philosophically accounted for, that the air is warmer close to the earth, than at some distance above it, and we consequently find lofty mountains, even in warm climates, constantly crowned with snow. During a frost, however, things appear to be reversed. The experiment has been often made, and we will take the most concise account, which is of an observation made one winter in Hampshire. Mr. White placed a thermometer on the top of a hill at Silborne, and another in the valley, towards the evening of a very cold night—During the night, that in the valley went down to one degree below Zero, that is to 33 degrees below the freezing point, where as that on the hill, 200 feet at least higher, fell only to 17, or 15 degrees lower than the freezing point. On the following morning, that in the vale was at 10, while the elevated thermometer was at 22: so that the difference of cold between the two situations was once eighteen degrees less above than below, and through the whole frost continued ten or twelve. This variation in temperature was confirmed by the total destruction of the forest evergreens in the valley, those on the hill remaining unhurt.—*Minerva.*

PORES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

By applying a good microscope to the skin of the human body, a multitude of small pores will be seen, through which perspiration is continually issuing. It is calculated that there are a million of these pores in every square inch, and 2,016,000,000 in the whole body of a middle-sized person. The naked body, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, appears through a microscope to be surrounded with a cloud of steam. Let any person hold the tip of his finger at the distance of the 12th part of an inch from a looking glass, and the surface of the glass will soon be dimmed by the matter issuing from the finger.

Many experiments have been made to ascertain the quantity of perspirable matter which is emitted from the skin. It is stated in the N. E. Encyclopedia, that Mr. Cruickshanks put his hand into a glass vessel closed at the wrist, and by keeping it there an hour, he collected 30 grains of a liquid which had issued through the pores of the skin. On repeating the experiment in the evening, he collected 12 grains. The mean of these is 21 grains. Taking 21 grains per hour, and supposing the hand to be one sixtieth part of the surface of the human body, the perspiration in 24 hours would amount to five pounds three ounces troy. Sanctorius says five-eights of all the aliment, (food and drink) received by the mouth, is carried off by perspiration. Dodart says seven-eighths. Others estimate it at much less, making it about two pounds per day. The quantity of sweat or perspirable matter varies according to the climate, season of the year, age, sex, state of health, &c.

It is by the peculiar smell which the substance emitted from the skin gives to each individual, that the dog can discover his master, and even trace him to a distance.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

VIRTUE.—A man that hath no virtue in himself, envieth it in others.

FINE ARTS.

David's new Picture of the disarming of *Mars* by *Venus*, assisted by the Graces, attracted great crowds at Brussels as late as the 24th of April. A letter from Brussels thus describes it:

"Mars is represented reclining on a couch, with Venus hanging over him: she is naked, with the exception of a crown or tiara on her head, and the snowy whiteness of her skin contrasts finely with the sunburnt hue of the God,

"Who bathes in blood, and shakes the embattled wall."

Upon this occasion, however, he is shorn of his beams; all his fierceness is gone, and he is represented gazing at Venus with looks of the fondest love, and perfectly resigned to his fate. She has nearly achieved her victory. With one hand she receives his sword, while the other is employed in placing a chaplet of flowers on his head.

The graces are differently employed. One holds his helmet, another his spear, while the third has succeeded in placing his massy shield at the foot of the couch, apparently fatigued with the performance of her arduous task, yet looking toward the God with an expression of conscious triumph. I had nearly forgotten Cupid, who is lying at the foot of Mars, and amusing himself with unbuckling his sandals, apparently not the least satisfied of the party. The prominent figures are of course, Venus and Mars, and I hardly know which to admire most. The picture has already been exhibited about ten days, and will, in the course of a week, be transferred to Paris, having, it is said, been purchased by the French Government for 800 Napoleons. David has been employed for nearly three years on it, and if I am any judge, the time has not been ill-bestowed, and the production adds greatly to the fame of this celebrated artist."—*English paper.*

EXPLOSION OF GAS

In a flower, as related in a letter to Dr. Mitchell, dated Linnæan Garden, New-York, May 24, 1824.

DEAR SIR: A most curious and singular natural phenomenon having occurred in this garden, I do myself the pleasure of addressing you on the subject; the more particularly, as it was from you the information was received which led to the experiment. During a walk with you in my garden, about two years since, you mentioned to me, at the moment we were passing the *dictamnus rubra*, that a German writer had asserted, that the *dictamnus or fraxinella*, when in flower, emitted inflammable gas to such a degree, that, on a lighted match being applied to it, it would immediately explode. The assertion of the German writer appeared to me so incredible that I had not the curiosity, the first season, to test its truth; but the last summer, observing some fine spikes of flowers on the plant, I went, with several of my family, in the evening, to try the experiment. A match was lighted and applied to the top of the flowers, but no effect was produced; the match was then applied to the base of the flowers, and instantly *the whole spike was enveloped in a blaze of light, attended with an explosion* similar to what would have been produced by a tea spoonful of gunpowder, thus proving, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the assertions of the German writer alluded to were correct. The next morning, I had the curiosity to examine the flowers, to ascertain if any visible traces remained of the explosion of the gas, but found none, nor could I perceive that the flowers were in the least injured in beauty or appearance. This plant, well known in medicine, was esteemed, by the ancient Greeks, a radical cure, and Virgil quotes it in several places as remedial in wounds. As its medicinal properties are fully defined in several of our modern Materia Medica, I deemed it unnecessary to make any experiments on that head; but, to you, and to any other scientific gentlemen, I will cheerfully impart any quantity of the plant they may desire for the purpose of making experiments on its medicinal virtues.

With the highest respect, your's &c.

WM. PRINCE, Sen.

COOL BUTTER.

We have heretofore advocated the offering of a premium to the inventor of the *best contrivance for transporting fresh butter to market, from any distance by land or water.*—This desirable object has now been accomplished by Mr. Richardson, at his shop in East street, where he makes and sells at various prices, from $10 to $15, according to size, butter boxes constructed on the principle, and somewhat on the plan of his excellent Refrigerators, some of which on the most improved plan are now for sale.

These butter boxes, are so compactly arranged as, with a small quantity of ice, to bring the butter to market in the best condition, and without injury to the form of the prints.—Where boxes are bespoke, the diameter of the print in use, ought to be given.

Every new facility of this sort, while it enables farmers more distant to avail themselves of the benefit of the market, at the same time increases competition, and reduces the cost to the consumer of the article—and is therefore an object of public utility.—*Am. Farmer.*

CHARITY.

"Charity" says an old writer, "is a virtue of the heart and not of the hands. Gifts and alms are the expressions, not the essence of virtue. A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent, without being charitable, when he is not able to bestow any thing. *Charity is therefore a habit of good will or benevolence to our neighbour*, which disposes us to the love, and kind relief of mankind, especially those who stand in need of it. The poor man who has this excellent frame of mind, is no less entitled to the reward of virtue, than the man who founds a college.

The lord mayor sir John Barnard, "whose virtues were known in the gates," had a son that very like resembled his sire; who one day told his father that he was tired of England, and earnestly wished to see the world. Sir John listened to him with great attention, and then replied, indeed Jack I should not have the least objection to your travelling, but while you are seeing the world, *I am afraid the world will see you.*

A MOTHER.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood, that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined in a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land—but has thought of the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other affections of the heart.—It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor wearied by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will sacrifice every pleasure to his enjoyment, she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and, if adversity overtake him, she will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him; and if all the world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

MORAL.

OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES

It is manifest to all who seriously reflect on the powers and propensities of human nature, that *we are formed capable of religion, and have an inward consciousness that we ought to worship some Superior Being on whom our safety and happiness depend*: but the same time, the state of the world, in all places where the Bible has not been known, unanswerably proves, that *we are incapable of discovering for ourselves a religion which is worthy of* GOD, *suited to our wants, and conducive to our true interest.* The shortness of life, also, and the reasonable persuasion that men in general entertain of a future state, concur to show, that *our grand concern lies in another world.*

Yet, uncertainty and perplexity, nay, palpable error and absurdity, have encumbered men's reasonings and conjectures on these important subjects. Even at Athens, JEHOVAH was "*the unknown GOD.*" *and beyond the grave was an unknown world.*

The wisest of the Pagans, therefore, considered a revelation from the Deity as exceedingly desirable, in order that bewildered mortals might learn the way in which they could worship Him with acceptance, and be happy: and some of them entertained hopes that such an inestimable favor would at length be vouchsafed. Indeed, *confused expectation of this kind have been common in the world*, as is manifest from the reception that hath been given to pretended revelations, which otherwise could not have obtained credit and currency. Various impositions, in this important concern, have been detected by investigation, and there *is but one book in this world*, in behalf of which, as *a divine revelation*, anything even plausible can be advanced.

This has stood the test of ages, and undergone the most severe scrutiny; and the more carefully serious enquirers have examined it, the fuller conviction have they obtained of its divine authority.

No one now ventures forth as an avowed, sober, and manly adversary, to dispute its claim in the open field of fair argment: Yet few in comparison are *practical* convinced that it is the unerring word of GOD; and an increasing number of *objects* perplex themselves and others, by discering supposed inconsistencies and unimportant difficulties; or by setting up their own reasonings and imaginations in opposition to its doctrines, and making that disagreement a ground of hesitation or rection. *So that a partial, frivolous, disingenuous, carping infidelity has become exceedingly common; the minds of young persons especially are thus poisoned;* great pains are taken to dominate these cavils and objections (though they have been solidly answered, again and again;) and those persons are treated as weak enthusiasts, who simply believe the Scriptures as the sure testimony of God.